



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Progress on Ambient Water Quality

**Piloting the monitoring methodology and
initial findings for SDG indicator 6.3.2**

2018



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Piloting the monitoring methodology and
initial findings for SDG 6 indicator 6.3.2

2018



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Presenting the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6

Through the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the United Nations seeks to support countries in monitoring water- and sanitation-related issues within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in compiling country data to report on global progress towards SDG 6.

The Initiative brings together the United Nations organizations that are formally mandated to compile country data on the SDG 6 global indicators, who organize their work within three complementary initiatives:

- **WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)**¹

Building on its 15 years of experience from Millennium Development Goals (MDG) monitoring, the JMP looks after the drinking water, sanitation and hygiene aspects of SDG 6 (targets 6.1 and 6.2).

- **Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation-Related SDG Targets (GEMI)**²

GEMI was established in 2014 to harmonize and expand existing monitoring efforts focused on water, wastewater and ecosystem resources (targets 6.3 to 6.6).

- **UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)**³

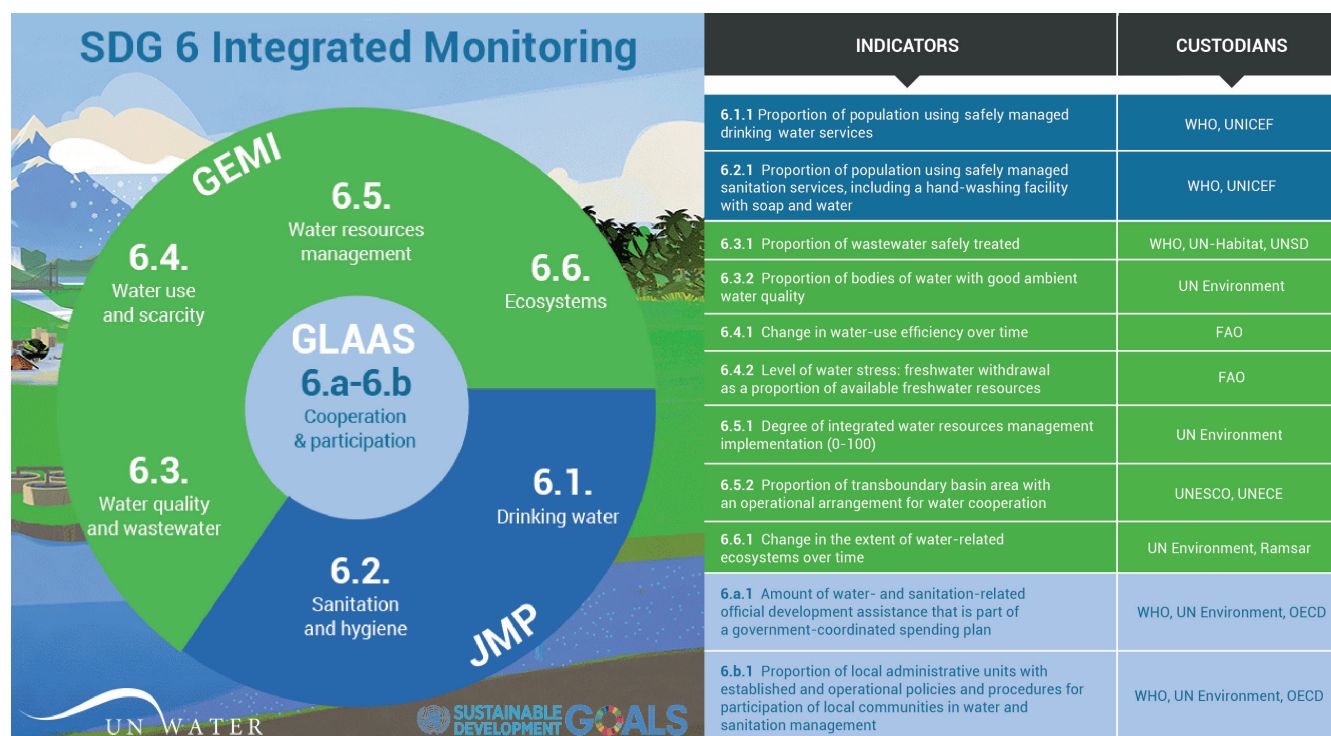
The means of implementing SDG 6 (targets 6.a and 6.b) fall under the remit of GLAAS, which monitors the inputs and the enabling environment required to sustain and develop water and sanitation systems and services.

The objectives of the Integrated Monitoring Initiative are to:

- Develop methodologies and tools to monitor SDG 6 global indicators
- Raise awareness at the national and global levels about SDG 6 monitoring
- Enhance technical and institutional country capacity for monitoring
- Compile country data and report on global progress towards SDG 6

The joint effort around SDG 6 is especially important in terms of the institutional aspects of monitoring, including the integration of data collection and analysis across sectors, regions and administrative levels.

To learn more about water and sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, visit our website: www.sdg6monitoring.org



¹ <http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/about/components/jmp/>

² <http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/about/components/presenting-gemi/>

³ <http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/about/components/glaas/>



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Wild Birds resting on Chale Swamp Lake near Dodoma. Photo: UN Photo/B Wolff

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FOREWORD

Water is the lifeblood of ecosystems, vital to human health and well-being and a precondition for economic prosperity. That is why it is at the very core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, has strong links to all of the other SDGs.

In this series of progress reports under the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, we evaluate progress towards this vital goal. The United Nations organizations are working together to help countries monitor water and sanitation across sectors and compile data so that we can report on global progress.

SDG 6 expands the Millennium Development Goal focus on drinking water and basic sanitation to include the management of water and wastewater and ecosystems, across boundaries of all kinds. Bringing these aspects together is an essential first step towards breaking down sector fragmentation and enabling coherent and sustainable management, and hence towards a future where water use is sustainable.

This report is part of a series that track progress towards the various targets set out in SDG 6 using the SDG global indicators. The reports are based on country data, compiled and verified by the responsible United Nations organizations, and sometimes complemented by data from other sources. The main beneficiaries of better data are countries. The 2030 Agenda specifies that global follow-up and review “will be primarily based on national official data sources”, so we sorely need stronger national statistical systems. This will involve developing technical and institutional capacity and infrastructure for more effective monitoring.

To review overall progress towards SDG 6 and identify interlinkages and ways to accelerate progress, UN-Water produced the SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation. It concluded that the world is not on track to achieve SDG 6 by 2030. This finding was discussed by Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in July 2018. Delegates sounded the alarm about declining official development aid to the water sector and stressed the need for finance, high-level political support, leadership and enhanced collaboration within and across countries if SDG 6 and its targets are to be met.

To achieve SDG 6, we need to monitor and report progress. This will help decision makers identify and prioritize what, when and where interventions are needed to improve implementation.

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